

The Jewish Times

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San Francisco, Friday, February 27, 1880.

In presenting a new journal for public favor, it is meet and proper to briefly state its aim and purposes. Of course "our object is to supply a long-felt want"; for, as the land was waiting for the blessed rain of these latter days, so has the community been longing for a new Jewish newspaper. Stripping the last sentence of its irony, and lest the reader should apprehend that we design to impose upon his credulity, we will at once tell him what he may expect and what not. THE JEWISH TIMES is a business venture, and is not established for glory. THE TIMES will be entirely independent, and consequently not an organ. THE TIMES will address itself to all classes of Israelites; and will be fair in its criticism, and not a workshop for libelous insinuations. THE TIMES will give praise where praise is due, and refrain from puffing up its friends and contributors. THE TIMES will be fairly conservative in its religious views, and guard against the excesses of reform. THE TIMES will, at the same time, advocate unity and harmony among the different congregations, and assist in removing hostile prejudices. THE TIMES will offer to its readers the best and ripest thoughts of our men of learning and experience, and will seek to adhere to impersonal journalism. Finally, THE TIMES will be entertaining, and exceedingly careful not to bore you. It will try to be industrious; and, we hope, reach a good old age. With these promises and declarations, we bespeak the good will of our community for the young enterprise, which we hope will become a welcome family paper, a respectable expression of Jewish sentiment, and—last, but not least—a profit to ourselves.

We venture to think that the recent attacks upon the Jews in Germany appear quite complimentary to our race in the eyes of the American public. Says Professor Treitschke: "In 1871 the number of Jews in Germany was 512,000, out of a total number of over 40,000,000 inhabitants. In 1875, the proportion of Jews in the Prussian Gymnasium was 1 in 9.5; and in the Realschulen of the first class, 1 in 10.26. It is notorious that a quite disproportionate number of Jews are members of the learned professions." Now these are no generalities, but plain and simple facts. Thus, while there is but one Jew to every 80 Christians, there are, in proportion, eight times more Jews anxious to obtain a liberal education than their Teutonic fellow-citizens. In this country, my dear Professor, whose republican foundations rest upon the intelligence of its people, such a showing is received with a very different kind of respect from that which a Berlin Academician grants to it. America, which annually washes and cleans and teaches so many hundred thousand of low and ignorant Teutons, and tries to make of them useful citizens, does not complain of its work. But Germany, which profits by a small population which by your own showing is eight times more intelligent than the rest of its population, howls and growls that it cannot compete with them. The Italians say that a Genoese is a match for seven Jews, and there are almost no Jews in Genoa. In America, where we have to deal with a people of a very different make from that of Germany, we never hear of a complaint that a Yankee could not compete with a Jew. Now, with all due deference to the learned Professor, it would seem to us wiser if, instead of growling at the intelligence, industry and thrift of the Jews, he would endeavor to make his own Christian brethren more intelligent, industrious and thrifty. Still we should be grateful, and acknowledge the kindly and humane spirit of the Professor toward the Jews, inasmuch as he does not believe in actually persecuting them, just as we are grateful to the memory of Voltaire for his wonderful forbearance to our race. The latter writes in his "Dictionnaire Philosophique": "In short, we find them (the Jews) only an ignorant and barbarous people, who have long united the most sordid avarice with

the most detestable superstition and the most invincible hatred for every people by whom they are tolerated and enriched. Still, we ought not to burn them."

Of a very different stamp from Voltaire and Treitschke was the Persian gentleman Haman, to whose wonderful performances some 2,300 years ago we owe the beautiful feast we celebrated yesterday. The particulars of that Persian drama, and the part played in it by our people, are familiar to every Jewish child, and we will not bore our readers with a recital of the old story. Although the entire book of Esther does not contain a single expression of a directly Divine interference and guidance, and although the name of God is not even mentioned in this book, we must consider it a remarkably touching narrative of God's care of the people of Israel. It matters not whether Xerxes is identical with Xerxes, as some scholars believe, or whether, with some other scholars, we assume the incident to have occurred before Cyrus, the great historical fact of a miraculous deliverance of our people from an apparently inevitable doom, remains incontestable. We do not wonder that to our Hamans of ancient and modern times this book has always been most uncomfortable reading. Says Dr. Martin Luther: "I hate the book of Esther so much that I wish it had never been written; denn es judenzt zu sehr und hat viel heidnische Unart." But what interests us especially, just at this time, is the fact (which may possibly arouse the ire of the Berlin professor) that the means of their deliverance was again "superior intelligence." The Talmud relates that Mordechai, who overheard the conspiracy of two officers against the life of the king, and promptly informed him thereof, had a knowledge of seventy languages, and that in this way he understood the criminal objects of the conspirators, who had conferred with each other in a foreign tongue. Who could not take a lesson from this story regarding the value of knowledge to the numerically weak and to the unprotected?

The Relations of Parents and Children in the Bible.

The importance of the law of filial love may be judged by the fact that the commandment relating thereto is placed in the Decalogue next to the commands relating to the duties to God, and preceding those relating to our fellow-men. And the whole history of Israel shows how tender those relations had always been. To try the faith of Abraham to the utmost, God asked a sacrifice of his paternal love. To reward his faith beyond measure, God blessed him in his offspring. Compare, again, the words of Jacob when he sees his long-lost son—"Now let me die, since I have seen thy face, because thou art alive!"—and you will in vain seek a parallel to a passage so affecting in tenderness. When the rebellious son Absalom fought against his father in the wood of Ephraim, David commanded his generals: "Deal gently for my sake with the young man Absalom"; and when he heard of the death of his degenerate child he exclaimed: "O my son Absalom! would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!" Again: When Bathsheba visited her royal son, "The king rose up to meet her, and bowed himself unto her and sat down on his throne and caused a seat to be set for the king's mother, and she sat on his right hand."

But think not that these tender relations were quite universal in antiquity. We need not mention those terrible cruelties which parents were guilty of among neighboring nations, by burning their own children to Moloch, or offering them as a sacrifice to some other idol, when desiring to be delivered from some pressing evil. But the Bible itself hints at some unnatural relations practiced among the tribes of Ham, and among the Ammonites and Moabites, which are not only too dreadful to contemplate, but go a good way to impress the grandeur of the pure life of Israel even in this regard.

Public sentiment was very strong against a disobedient child. "The eye that mocketh at his father and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagle shall eat it." All improper conduct toward parents was left to be punished by the father as he thought fit. The striking or cursing of parents was punishable with death. "And he that smiteth his father or his mother shall surely be put to death." "He that curseth his father or his mother shall surely be put to death." But the death penalty itself could only be inflicted after due process of law. "If a man have a stubborn and rebellious son which will not obey the voice of his father or the voice of his mother, and that when they have chastened him: then shall his father and mother lay hold on him, and bring him out unto the elders of his city, and they shall say unto the elders of his city, This our

son is stubborn and rebellious; he will not obey our voice; he is a glutton and a drunkard; and all the men of his city shall stone him with stones that he die. So shalt thou put evil away from among you, and all Israel shall hear and fear." There is no law in the Bible relating to parricide, because such an unnatural crime was not conceived as among the possibilities. The spirit in which children were wont to look up to their parents was one of deep love mingled with reverential awe. This spirit prevailed throughout our history, and we are proud to say is yet in full force with us.

Judaophobia.

A strange war of races has broken out in Germany. It has taken the shape of a crusade against the Jews. It seems to be raging with unexampled fury, the hostility of the Germans to our people being expressed in pious pamphlets, sharp circulars, railing leaders, and every form of literary attack. The Jews do not lack champions and defenders, but the attack upon them is so bitter and so evidently inspired by a deep-seated feeling, that the episode is deserving of special study. The case on both sides is thus epitomized by the Nation:

"The anti-Jews say that the great enemy of the German nation works neither with plow, nor trowel, nor hammer, nor pickaxe, nor spade; that he escapes military service by being flat-footed, bow-legged, hump-backed and weak-backed; that he monopolizes commerce and controls the money market; that he is pushing, restless, intrusive, gets all the best places for himself, and lives in the country as if it were a tavern. To which the Jews reply, that for ages they were shut out from all employment but that of money-changer or trader; that their physical defects are the results of the wretched existence long led by the race under Christian oppression; that they make no money by any means not open to everybody, and that they use it for as noble purposes as the Christian; that they are as public-spirited and as patriotic; that the race has given Germany Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer and Heine, and the Jewish Spinoza, Moses, and Jesus Christ."

It will be seen from this that the fight is a sharp one, and as it is being conducted by learned professors, it is evident that everything that can be said on either side is sure to be pressed into the controversy. One writer indeed, treats the question as very serious, and says that Germany is being overrun by northern Jews, "who are eating up" the country in all fields of activity, besides seizing on the periodical press." He says it is all very well for Englishmen and Frenchmen to laugh at the German excitement, for in neither of these countries are there more than 45,000 Jews, while in Germany there are 600,000, and they are still coming. He declares that "the anti-Semitic movement is powerful and deep in all the most enlightened and cultivated circles, and amongst those who are farthest removed from all idea of religious intolerance or national pride." It may be well doubted, however, whether this last statement ought not to be taken with several grains of allowance.

For it is, we think, impossible to demonstrate the absence from this contest of the inherited repulsion which centuries of savage fanaticism engrafted upon the Christian nature of Europe. Whoever undertakes to maintain the absence of that animosity toward the Jews as Jews, must show wherein their actions, habits, conduct, business tendencies, differ materially from the actions, habits, conduct, business tendencies, of millions of other men by whom they are surrounded. And it must also be remembered that, after all, the crust of German culture is not a very thick one. Civilization in Germany has been a plant of slow growth, and though it has blossomed profusely, its blooming was late. The tendency therefore for the old hatred of race to crop out upon provocation may well have been strong enough to assert itself, but that it has any high or rational interpretation we cannot believe. Put into the simplest terms, it is the worldly prosperity of the Jews that offends their Christian neighbors. Any one may convince himself that this is true by asking himself whether the actions of poor Jews would have been likely to evoke the same kind of explosion. But the Jews get rich in ways which are not monopolized by them. If they do not incline to mechanic arts, but to finance and commerce, what is that to any one? Do Germans pretend that mechanical pursuits are somehow more moral or more patriotic than financial and commercial pursuits? If so, it would seem that the real cause of quarrel between the German Jews and Christians were identical with the cause of quarrel between Capital and Labor, or, in other words, that it is but a new phase of the irrepressible conflict between the Haves and the Have Nots. The Jews did not make the system which they seem to have availed themselves of so successfully. If it is undesirable that non-producers should be enabled to control the funds of a country, evidently it is the system that is at fault,

not those who take the system as they find it. It does not seem to be shown, or even alleged, that the Jews swell the criminal element abnormally. The staple ground of complaint is their abominable prosperity. To make a raid upon successful people is indeed no novelty, but it is a novelty to find such a raid made by learned doctors and professors who, for all their erudition are blind to the influence of inherited bigotry and intolerance upon their convictions, and who attempt to dignify with labored polemics a crusade which is essentially barbarous and persecuting and narrow and unjust.

Whenever the cry of distress is heard the Jew responds with generous alacrity. In another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting held in New York, at the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, to provide for a systematic course to raise funds in aid of the starving poor in Ireland. Mr. Morrison made a happy speech, which will repay perusal.

There is much suffering for food among the people of Silesia, and the Jews are among the greater number. Organized effort is being made for their relief.

Our contemporaries have all published most graceful eulogies of the late Isaac Adolph Cremieux.

Desultory.

Punch's laconic advice to young men contemplating matrimony, has been fully carried out by certain roaming, bald-headed bachelors, who, instead of frequenting the club-house, should now be the proud fathers of families, and heads of happy homes. The matrimonial yoke is not a burden if worn in the right spirit. Our fathers and mothers understood this better than we, or else were braver. They dared face a united future without a large balance in bank, or a \$50,000 check from provident parents. It is a question whether the Jews would ever have risen to their present prominence in the world's history, if, in the past, they had considered the matrimonial bargain chiefly as a money bargain. The fault decidedly lies with our young men. Practical philosophy would suggest that the expenditures of the married and unmarried man occupying similar positions in life might leave a balance in favor of the married man. The follies into which the young man is beguiled because he has no one to consider or please but himself, are expensive. Cigars and drinks raffled for; poker and champagne cocktails holding their dupes until almost morning; parties to the theatre which, under excitement the young man proposes and must pay for, are more likely to leave the man of moderate income in arrears than the healthy pleasures of family and home. This is the material aspect of the question; but is there not a higher? Are nature's teachings to be ignored? Is there not a wealth of soul gained in the one state, lost in the other, of far greater importance than dollars and cents. Tell Abraham, Isaac or Jacob that he is getting aged, and unless he marries, will soon be alone. Probably he will at once assume that you are a matrimonial guide-post, and willingly consents to be a sacrifice; if you point out the lady who has from twenty to a hundred thousand dollars. Prices vary according to the conceit or vanity of the man for sale. The boundless, unmitigated egotism of the reply never enters his consciousness. He never considers what he can offer in return for value received. Yet he prides himself upon being a practical business man. Can he pride himself upon being something better—being just? The bargain is between two human beings equal in the sight of God, if both are alike pure. But are they? Can the man's base soul meet the pure young girl's without, in the very commencement, receiving more than it can bestow? What equivalent has he to offer? This unnatural condition has increased from year to year, until it has degenerated into making a mere bargain of that which should be the holiest sacrament of humanity.

Talking of marriage ceremonies, at a wedding, the other day, one of the most elegant presents given to the happy couple was a valuable painting. A sensible gift: adorning a new home—heaven's sweetest altar—and an encouragement to art. What a pity that art is not cultivated more among us! How few really valuable works of art can be found among the possessions of our Jewish citizens, who pride themselves upon the elegant appointments abounding in their beautiful homes! Artists are seldom visited, and complain of lack of appreciation and patronage. Have we not in San Francisco a people sufficiently cultured and wealthy to encourage home art? Professors of music are patronized because the music enables the performers to parade personal attractions; because it is fashionable; because it advertises ability to employ an expensive teacher; but

too seldom because the soul seeks to express itself in sweet sounds. Fashionable importers of French hats soon find purchasers for their "ducks of bonnets," the merchant finds ready sale for "the sweetest seal—kin cloak"—such are cheap at any price. But where are our ladies of taste and culture who appreciate choice bits of nature made into a poem of colors? Perhaps this devotion to dress pervading the homes of rich and poor is one of the reasons Abraham, Isaac and Jacob ask with proverbial caution, and significant gesture: "How much money has she?"

Standing on Kearny street, smoking cigars upon the step of some well-known liquor saloon, and quizzically gazing into the faces of all the passers-by—especially ladies—is not an occupation that generally earns encomiums from people of taste. It is amusing to hear the remarks made about these self-same men by the ladies with whom they try to flirt. "What a fool!" (with a smile). "Just look at that nose!" (another smile). These smiles, of course, are taken as a tribute recognizing their superior charms.

Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, you will find yourselves rated at a less price than you place upon yourselves, and willing enough to hear a very small sum offered, when you ask, "How much money has she?"

Children's Service.

Dr. Vidaver's plan for interesting and instructing the children in the faith of our forefathers has met with a decided success. The children themselves conduct the services, assisted by Rev. Mr. Luxemburg. Dr. Vidaver delivers sermons—ettes appropriate to that part of the service which is not clear to the little ones. Last Saturday the synagogue of "Shearith Israel" was well filled with children, all eager listeners and participants. The "Kadish," recited by three little boys, was impressively rendered. The little folks seemingly understood the mournful character of this part of the service. One bright little girl recited the 120th Psalm in both Hebrew and English, giving the true enunciation and proper emphasis to every word and sentence. Especially impressive did David's words, commencing with—"In my distress I cried unto the Lord, and he heard me"—sound, coming from the lips of a sweet and innocent child. Mrs. Dr. Vidaver invited the children to the vestry-rooms of the synagogue, where refreshments awaited them. Dr. Vidaver was subsequently addressed by Master B. Zekind, who spoke as follows:

Having been chosen by my fellow-classmates and members of our Jewish congregation to thank you on their behalf for the many benefits which we have received from your untiring efforts to instruct us in the ways and precepts of Judaism, I tender to you our heartfelt thanks for that which we have learnt in this most excellent institution which you have established. In our congregation we have learned and appreciate many prayers and forms of worship which, on account of our youthful minds, from our attendance at the congregation of elders we had but a very slight knowledge, for this we feel ever more than grateful. Success has attended all that you have undertaken from our very first assemblage, and the further we progress the more interested and educated we become in these prayers and forms; and allow us, Dear Doctor, to congratulate you upon the success which has attended your exertions on our behalf. To fully express our gratitude to you for all this, is impossible, and we sincerely hope at some future day to repay in some manner for having been the means of our great advancement in an object so worthy and beneficial.

Local Lines.

The Ladies Zioth Society of which Mrs. M. M. Feder is president, will give a leap-year ball, next Sunday night, at the B. B. Hall. It is a most worthy charity and should receive encouraging support.

The marriage of Miss Ida Weil to Mr. Leopold Weil will take place at 1320 O'Farrell St.

The members of the Arcadian Club will entertain their friends next Thursday evening. The "Arcadian" socials form a prominent feature in Jewish society.

There was an elegant reception at the residence of Mr. Moses Rosenbaum, cor. Octavia and California streets, Wednesday evening, 26, inst. It was given in honor of the eldest son Samuel, who that day attained his majority.

Sauntering into the new and cheerful room of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the visitor is struck by the good taste displayed in its appointments, and the comfortable appearance of the room. The floor is covered with a Brussels carpet of a neutral tint, with a bright crimson border. There are two large windows facing Sutter street richly dressed with crimson lambrequins and lace curtains pendant from elegant cornices. The furniture consists of handsome baize covered reading desks and comfortable leather-covered chairs. A beautiful clock encased in black marble, surmounted with an elegant bronze statuette, the gift of Mr. Eugene G. Davis, ornaments the center mantle. The walls will be hung with pictures, and no doubt when all the arrangements are completed the room will be one of the most cozy and inviting club and reading rooms of the city. The in-

auguration will take place on Wednesday, March 3rd. The following programme has been prepared, which is both varied and pleasing. No doubt on this occasion the room will be crowded, although the invitations have been limited to the members and immediate friends of the participants.

PROGRAMME.

1. Introductory Remarks—President Max Popper; 2. Vocal Solo—Mr. S. S. Baumberg; 3. Essay—"Bar Coziba"—Mr. S. Bachman; 4. Piano Solo—Rondo Capriccioso (Mendelssohn)—by Miss Hattie Kahn; 5. Reading—"The Pilot's Story"—Mr. Eugene C. Davis; 6. Cavatina—"Ernani"—Miss Lily Mish; 7. Recitation—"The Signal Man Asleep"—Mr. M. L. Tichner; 8. Cavatina—"Luceria Borgin"—Mr. A. Eisenberg; 9. Recitation—"Curfew must not ring to-night"—Miss Marie E. Kaplan; 10. Essay—"The Lunch and the Hebrew"—Mr. S. D. Magnes; 11. Cavatina—"Semiramide (Rossini)—Miss Sarah Bloom; 12. Recitation—"The Raven"—Mr. Julius Kahn; 13. Piano Solo—"Aria, 'Trovatore'—Mr. James Wolf.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of this city was held at their new rooms, Sutter street, Wednesday evening, September. Popper in the chair. Reports of committees and officers were presented, and after some general discussion, were adopted. Mr. J. Steppacher moved the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions to the memory of the late Adolph Crémieux, and prefaced the same with an eloquent recital of the honored life of the illustrious statesman. Mr. S. Bachrach followed in support of the motion, which was unanimously adopted. The Chair appointed the committee as suggested in the motion: S. Bachrach, M. L. Tichner, S. D. Magnes.

Betrothed.

COHN—MARCUS.—Mr. Felix Cohn to Miss Marcus.
SELLING—HENS.—Mr. Ben Selling of Portland, Oregon, to Miss Tillie Hess.
MORAL—ABRAHAM.—Mr. Abraham Moral of Santa Rosa, Cal., to Miss Rosa Abraham.
BEEL—CAHN.—Mr. Beel of Oakland to Miss Bertha Cahn.

Married.

LACHMAN—BLUM.—In this city, Sunday, February 22, 1880, at the residence of Ad. Lewis, Esq., by Rev. Dr. A. S. Bettelheim, Adolph J. Lachman to Amelia Blum, both of this city.
BETHUNTHAL—LABEL.—In this city, Sunday, February 22, 1880, at the residence of E. Nathan, Esq., 1611 Post Street, by Rev. M. S. Levy, of San Jose, Max Blumenthal, of San Jose, to Jennie Label, of this city.
BARNETT—EDLMAN.—In Los Angeles, Cal., Wednesday, February 18, 1880, by Rev. A. W. Edelman, Wm. F. Barnett, of Quincy, Florida, to Rachel, daughter of the officiating clergyman. [Individual congratulations of the Editor.]

Births.

OBERFELDER.—In this city, February 17, 1880, to the wife of T. Oberfelder, a daughter.
LEVITZKY.—In this city, February 22, 1880, to the wife of D. Levitzky, a son.
CABO.—In this city, February 22, 1880, to the wife of Simon Cabo, a daughter.
FECHHEIMER.—In this city, Feb. 21, to the wife of Chas. S. Fecheimer, a daughter.
MARKS.—In Sacramento, Feb. 17, to the wife of Harris Marks, a son.

Died.

GREEN.—In Honolulu, H. I., December 8, 1879, Rebecca, wife of Marks Green, and youngest daughter of Nathan and Dora Salomon, in 22d year of her age.
LATZ.—In this city, February 18, 1880, Lillie, wife of Benjamin Latz, a native of San Francisco, aged 24 years and 1 month.
ABRAHAMSON.—In this city, Feb. 26, Elweine, daughter of N. and Denna Abrahamson, aged 1 year 11 months and 22 days.

Two Mournful Events.

The sudden demise of Mrs. B. Latz cast a gloom upon the friends and acquaintances of one of the most estimable ladies who graced our city. Mrs. Latz, nee Lillie Wertheimer, was a native of this city, born in 1856. Her early death in the heyday of her youth, aside from the unwarned catastrophe, will be felt by the mourning husband, as well as her parents and kindred. She left an infant only ten days old, who will, no doubt, be taught to look upon the memory of his mother with love and reverence. Although God did not permit her to watch the child's growth, yet the memory of her virtues will last the son throughout life, and give him the comforting assurance that God has taken unto himself one of his own dear angels. It is beyond the ken of human nature to do aught but bewail the loss of one so dear. Yet God chasteneth those he loves, and takes unto himself his dear ones all. Perhaps the most pathetic sight vouchsafed a human being was that witnessed by the mourners at the burial of their dear dead one. A sister of the departed, afflicted by God with being deaf and dumb, unable to give vent in words to her sorrow, unable to drink in the comforting words of friends, but made to conceal all woe save by tears, could not be consoled. The pathetic pleadings in her eyes, the unexpressed sorrow gave vent only in the wringing of her hands, and in an agony of grief she threw herself upon the coffin, mutely clasping the wooden casket.

that contained her beloved sister; and with sobs doubly touching, since they were hushed and inarticulate, she cried as if she could not be consoled. The grief of the mother, who had already lost one child, in quite a tragic manner, was indescribably touching. "God give, and he take away; blessed be the name of God."

Scarcely had the mournful event above recorded passed, when the news of the arrival of the body of Mrs. Marx Green, nee Rebecca Solomon, who died in Honolulu last December, cast another gloom upon the society, of which she had been a beloved member. Mrs. Green was, for a number of years a teacher in our public schools, and also devoted some while to religious instruction in the Taylor Street Synagogue School. She was married about two years since, subsequently going with her husband to Honolulu, where he was engaged in business. During the epidemic typhoid season which raged in the Islands, she was stricken with the disease, and after a brief illness, was summoned to the other shore, leaving a young child, a devoted husband, and almost heart-broken parents, and a multitude of friends to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place from the parents' residence, Sunday next, at 10 a. m.

Windsor Dramatic Circle.

The amateur performance given by the Windsor Dramatic Circle on Monday evening, was an affair worthy of the talents of the ladies and gentlemen who took part in it. The origin of the Circle is owing to the untiring efforts of a number of the ladies and gentlemen residing at the Windsor House. With all the talent that could be mustered the society was formed, and immediate steps taken to give a performance. That the affair went off with more than usual eclat, the pleased faces and enthusiastic praises of the audience testified. The large dining-room was converted into a cosy little theatre, with stage and auditorium quite complete in every detail. The stage was tastefully decorated and appropriately arranged. From the ceiling hung a drapery, forming a proscenium border, upon which the monogram of the association was emblazoned. At the rising of the curtain a handsome and richly appointed interior was presented to view, complete in furniture, and remarkably pretty articles of *bric-a-brac* arranged in various places upon the stage. The arrangements, complete in every detail, showed how very enthusiastically and how hard the members must have worked to complete in so short a time the excellent entertainment they offered to their friends. The audience fairly packed the room, and certainly did not stint the performers in applause. The first play on the programme, "A Pretty Piece of Business," went off without a hitch, every one doing their part with excellent finish, showing an amount of care and study highly commendable. To Messrs. Jos. Heiman and Theo. Steiner, and the Misses Rose Sheyer (a young lady from Carson City), Lou Morris and Julia Meyer praise is due for the care taken with their parts. Mrs. Fred. Kasten recited Carlton's poem, in costume, "The New Organ," in an intelligent and pleasing manner, and Mr. J. Levi performed a violin solo. The performance concluded with the farce, "That Rascal Pat," in which Messrs. A. M. Warschauer, N. H. Frank, Mose L. Tichner, Misses Dora Warschauer and Etta Marx took part, keeping the audience in good countenance by the merriest and humor infused into each respective role. Mr. Julius Kahn was the efficient stage manager. After the performance a collation was indulged in, prepared for the guests by "Mine Hosts" of the Windsor House. After the supper dancing was kept up until two o'clock in the morning. The whole affair reflects credit upon the ladies and gentlemen of the "Windsor," and it is hoped that these enjoyable affairs will be repeated.

Music and the Drama.

The Baldwin.

Though greatly wanting in dramatic life and sparkle, "The Soul of an Actress" has been made a success by Miss Morris. The plot is good, but not well finished. The lines, in many instances, are destitute of force, and produce a sense of dissatisfaction in the listener. The whole piece shows it to be the work of a young author. The cast is good, and the parts well sustained, though there is no character which requires more than an average amount of dramatic ability. Though it is conceded by all that Clara Morris is a finished artist, yet a painful want of bodily strength, whether assumed or real, was apparent throughout the performance. If assumed, it is a very cheap and doubtful mode by which to gain the sympathies of an audience. If it was real, the sooner the miserable spectacle of a bodily incapacitated woman trying to amuse the public is put an end to, the better for art and the cultivation of a true taste. The piece is handsomely mounted, the bouffon scene in the first and fourth acts being particularly good. This scene is in part a copy of the Pompadour

room shown at the Centennial Exhibition, and to Wm. Dayton great praise is due for his careful and truthful reproductions of the furnishing of the Louis Quinze period.

Bush Street Theatre.

This pretty little place of amusement has been nightly crowded by the admirers of Mr. Sothern, who have given him a hearty welcome. "The Crushed Tragedian," an embellished reproduction of the Prompter's Box, is the attraction. The play itself does not show much originality, nor reflect much credit on its author, Mr. Henry Byron. The principal part has evidently been prepared for Mr. Sothern's peculiar style, and though the points are not very brilliant nor witty, his peculiar and inimitable delivery keeps the audience in continued roars of laughter. The support is fairly good, most of the members being new to the San Francisco public. Mr. Blakely does himself credit as the old prompter, but his imitation of the manners of Chas. Keen is too marked. Edward Lamb presents the character of Capt. Racket with good success. As a whole, the parts are well sustained, and the play promises to draw good houses.

Wilhelmj Concer's.

The last concert by the great artist Wilhelmj was given last Sunday evening, at the Bush Street Theatre. As far as the abilities of this artist are concerned, all criticism rests by calling him one of the greatest violinists the world has ever heard. Whether, in the full sense of a delicate consideration, he has shown himself a true devotee to his music, is another question. Undoubtedly money, and a most egotistical desire to appear Number One, have been the main attractions in visiting San Francisco, or any other city, for the matter of that. He has left us, and we are well rid of a mere mercenary fiddler, who, by his actions, has placed himself on a level with any scraper who cares to level his art to the mere gathering of a few dollars. A violinist of less genius, but a more generous manhood—and we have fortunately some among us—will please us better. San Francisco might have enjoyed a musical treat, vouchsafed to few cities outside of European musical centres—Wilhelmj, Kettner, and Voegrich—but at the last moment the violinist protested because Kettner's name was advertised as big as his. The real reason, however, was that Wilhelmj was under engagement to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, and Mr. Kettner to Messrs. Chickering, to use only the pianos of such respective manufacturer. This was the rock both split on. The concert business must certainly be on the wave when artists like Wilhelmj and Kettner condescend to travel around the country as agents for piano firms, seeking to earn an honest penny outside of their regular business.

The second invitation Orchestral Concert under direction of Mr. Emil Loeb, will take place at Metropolitan Temple, on Thursday evening, March 4th.

Purim Festivities.

MERRY MASKERS THROUGH THE HOSPITABLE MANSIONS OF OUR CITIZENS.

The Benai Berith's Purim Ball.

We might well say: "Purim comes but once a year, but when it comes it brings good cheer." Early in the evening carriages began to rumble along the streets, and covered wagons of every description were mustered into service, the only stipulation being that they had to be large enough. Unquestionably, last night's celebration was carried on in a manner exceeding any attempt ever made in this city. The quaint devices resorted to by maskers beggars description. Early in the week costumes were in a quandary as to the costumes their customers desired. Original and comic costumes were in the greatest demand, although many very handsome ones were seen. On Eddy street and in Hayes Valley the scenes seemed the liveliest. In front of many of the residences were drawn lines of carriages. Some of the costumes were handsome, others quaint, others original, and some were very funny. Most of the characters were well carried out. So heartily did all enter into the fun that, from the very moment of leaving the carriages and stepping on the sidewalks, they became what they represented. The king assumed his royal air, the queen her stately dignity, the clown his foolish antics, and so on till the very gamut of all human invention was run through.

The maskers who visited the various houses were very numerous this year. The most notable costumes were those worn by the "Girofio-Girofia" party—complete in every detail. Another was that of King Henry V. There were nine babies, ranging in height from six feet to four, accompanied by a nurse, the most diminutive of the whole party. A wedding party, complete in every detail, even carrying a "chuppa" (canopy) with them. The "Chasan" was robed in full service dress, the bride and bridegroom, solemn before him, in dumb show, going through the marriage ceremony. Although well carried out, even the burlesque dresses could not wholly dispel from the minds of the lookers-on that the performance somewhat trampled upon the borders of sacrilege. A lot of policemen hired to suppress "Pinafore" were original. A Dutch singer and a lame soldier edified the company they came in contact with, by singing Dutch songs and dances. Two babies and a Quaker drew the attention of all by their corpulent bodies and ex-

cellent make-up. Two gentlemen dressed in ordinary attire, but wearing the most striking masks, represented two English fops. The cordial hospitality with which all maskers were received reflects great credit upon our citizens, who have every reason to feel proud of the manner in which Purim was spent.

The gayest Purim ball that San Francisco has ever celebrated, was given last night, under the auspices of the I. O. Benai Berith, for the benefit of its library fund. The library, situated on the second floor of the new building on Eddy street, is a spacious room, well stocked with reading matter, comfortably furnished, and presided over by J. Gans, who is the present librarian. The origin of the library dates back to 1867, when, under the auspices of the Benai Berith Literary Association, it was first formed. The officers were Louis Kaplan, President; L. Seldner, Vice-President; Alex. L. Badt, Recording Secretary; S. Leszynsky, Financial Secretary; and B. Rothschild, Treasurer. Under the energetic management of these gentlemen, the library soon assumed respectable proportions. In 1874, seven years after the project was conceived, it was presented to the Grand Lodge; the number of books that had been collected amounting to 1,500 volumes. The Grand Lodge has yearly appropriated funds for the library's maintenance, and so rapidly have the number of books increased that it contains now over 3,000 volumes. The number of readers have multiplied in proportion, so that now over six hundred readers avail themselves of the privilege extended by the Order. In the past year ten thousand books circulated among its readers. The new library affords its readers facilities and comforts equal, if not superior, to any other like institution in the United States. The rich carpet and convenient shelves, filled with literature to please all tastes, makes the library proper an attractive room; but the palm must be awarded to the pleasant reading room. The really elegant baize top tables upon which are spread the magazines, illustrated papers and other light literature, and the comfortable chairs make this room indeed a feast of reason. It is richly carpeted with heavy Brussels of elegant design and bordered with a bright color. The walls are hung with the pictures of the Past Grand Masters of the Order. A striking picture is that of Sir Moses Montefiore, perhaps the most prominent Jew in the world. It was presented to the "Montefiore Lodge," by the distinguished gentleman himself. The ante-rooms and general appointments are in keeping with the rest of the library. The present directors of the library are Messrs. J. Cerf, W. Saalburg, D. Davis, S. Weitz, B. Greenebaum, W. Wolf, A. Newman, J. Kaplan, Max Goldberg and W. Kierski.

The ball-room at ten o'clock presented an appearance of gayety difficult to describe. The hall was decorated elegantly with banners, streamers and hanging baskets; around the balconies were grotesque, heraldic shields, with the names of various members of the association blazoned upon them. The galleries were crowded with spectators, who must have looked upon the gay scene beneath them with varied feelings. On one side were pretty young ladies half way leaning over the gallery, following with their eyes a manly form decked in the costume of a troubadour, one calling to the other: "I know who it is! It just looks like Mr. —." Sitting next to them were old ladies, anxiously looking among the ever-varying scene, trying to make out their friends in the crowd of maskers. The ever-shifting crowd offered to a student of human nature many phases of character. Gathered from every clime and every country the denizens of the inhabited world seemed to congregate at one place, and the general selection seemed to have fallen upon Benai Berith Hall as the fit spot to woo "Momus" and "Terpsichore." Princes went at a discount. Sauntering along could be seen richly clad knights hobnobbing with negroes, indians, gypsies, &c. with most unromantic disregard for race or color. The lovely Juliet was led to a dance by a frog. The jealous Othello flirted most outrageously with a school girl. Hamlet, the mournful visaged Dane, did not think it beneath him to dance with the merry Irish peasant; and so from one opposite to another did the inhabitants of every clime mingle without regard to caste. Many of the characters were remarkably well-sustained, particularly a number of the maskers who presented a picture of the "Unemployed procession"; the tableau numbered about twenty people, each one made to represent some well-known character in the present local agitation, and others were excellently counterpointed; heading the procession was a gentleman made up as a ragged Irishman, carried a banner which bore on one side these words: "We want Mat-zoe, Champagne, and Poor-rum," on the other "We want the right to live—well."

Humorous speeches were made from the platform which caused a general merriment to spread over the hall. Clowns, pantalons and dominos were plentifully scattered over the floor, their lively but good-natured antics giving life to the scene. An elegant white satin trimmed with blue, was worn by a young lady well-known in social circles. A notable costume was that of Carmen, made of yellow and scarlet satin richly trimmed with gold spangled and black lace. Elaine, presented by a beautifully formed young lady, attracted a great deal of attention. An old woman carrying a boy on her back drew crowds. A frog presented by some lithe and active young man, caused an immense deal of fun. Parties representing full plays, such as "Oxygen," "Babes of the Wood," "Hamlet," &c., were frequently met with. A party of young ladies dressed in pink dominos, presented the American flag. Owing to the fact that so many houses were open to maskers, the scene kept continually changing. Maskers left and others arrived. The arrangement made by the committee not to charge admission to maskers was an excellent plan, for it afforded spectators a sight rarely seen outside of the Mardi Gras Carnival at Rome. Continually new surprises awaited the looker-on. All that ingenuity could invent in the way of drill, comic and elegant costumes were resorted to. A novel feature was a party presenting a pack of cards; another a long-necked and grotesque negro, who kept popping his head into the maskers' faces, often causing screeches to be sent forth from under the masks worn by fair pleasure-seekers. A well-sustained character was that of an old woman who had pinned on her back a card which bore the legend, "I have a big heart to let. Inquire within."

The ball was decidedly a grand success, and any one who witnessed the whole scene must have left with a feeling that Purim was never celebrated in a heartier or more enjoyable manner than that of 1880.

Stockton, Cal.—Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Marks, who have for twenty-five years trodden life's pathway together, celebrated their Silver Wedding Sunday evening, 15th inst. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. S. Levy, who was called from San Jose for the occasion. His address was very interesting, and full of touching passages. In the name of the donors the reverend gentleman presented the bridal couple with a magnificent service of silver, which rested on a 26-inch tray bearing the following inscription:

"Presented to Mr. and Mrs. J. Marks by their friends. H. Marks, Moses Marks, M. Caro, J. Glick, E. Gumbert, I. Stamper, D. Berlin, E. Dreyfus, H. Isaacs, R. H. Boscher."

Mr. Marks responded very feelingly. The attendance was large, many friends having come from abroad to assist in doing honor to the occasion. There was music, dancing and mirth until an early morning hour, when the company dispersed, with expressions of good wishes for the host and hostess.

Young Ladies' Leap Year Ball.

The merriest, happiest time of the season was prepared for Stockton's citizens by the Hebrew Young Ladies' Leap Year Club. The committee, consisting of the Misses Jennie Rosenthal, Mary Kolman, Hennie Marks, Hennie Hart, Amelia Marks, Hattie Marks, Carrie Hart, Fannie Marks, Therese Wagner, Rachael Raphael, Gussie Levy and Delia Peyser, had the whole affair in charge, and so effectual was the work accomplished that unstinted praise has been showered upon the young ladies who, unassisted, made the ball one of the grandest successes in the history of Stockton's gayeties. Mozart Hall was the place chosen for the ball, and although anything but attractive, the young ladies set about decorating it with so much good taste and enthusiasm that in the evening of the affair, the place was conceded by all to be the prettiest ball-room ever seen in the city. Mirrors, furniture, hangings, flowers, and green festoons transformed a cold, ugly hall into a lovely and home-like interior. The music, under the direction of Prof. Dreyfuss, was all that could be desired. The following rules created the greatest amount of amusement:

1. Gentlemen are requested to conduct themselves with the most lady-like propriety.
2. It is expected that no gentleman will promenade alone, or leave his seat unless escorted by a lady.
3. No gentleman shall invite a lady to dance.
4. Ladies will await the presence of the gentlemen at the door of the dressing-room, in order to escort them to the dancing-hall.
5. Ladies will please keep their engagements promptly.
6. Ladies will endeavor to avoid leaving their partners standing alone in the center of the room, on account of the awkwardness of the position.

Prominent guests were present from

various cities in the state. The dresses worn by some of the ladies were very rich and tasteful; want of space, however, restricts us from giving our readers a full description of the elegant toilets worn on the occasion.

Oakland, Cal.

The Daughter of Israel Relief Society has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. S. Beel; Vice President, Mrs. J. Letter; Treasurer, Mrs. I. Alexander; Secretary, Mrs. M. H. Coffee; Trustees—Mrs. A. Barnett, Mrs. S. Cohn, Mrs. E. Bernstein; Councilmen—A. Barnett, J. Harris, L. Jaffe.

Portland, Or.

The story of Queen Esther dramatized, by D. Solis Cohen, Esq., was enacted by the pupils of the Jewish Sabbath school at the Metropolitan Theatre last evening, the manager having donated its use for the occasion. It is supposed that one thousand tickets were sold. The proceeds will be applied for the increase of the school's usefulness.

New York.

The Hebrew Free School question has awakened some considerable discussion.

The death of Grace Aguilar, eldest child of Mr. Meyer S. Isaacs, aged 10 years, has called forth many expressions of sympathy.

The Y. M. H. A. and other Jewish literary associations are very active at present. We presume that they receive such encouragement as to stimulate the members to exertion, and if the Israelites of San Francisco would show like appreciation there would be a corresponding amount of enthusiasm.

IN MEMORIAM—CREMIEUX.

A well attended meeting of the Board of Delegates on civil and religious rights of the Union of American Jewish Congregations was held on the 18th inst., in connection with various Jewish congregations, at the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Forty-second street, near Sixth avenue, to take action on the death of the late Adolphe Cremieux, of the French senate, and also president of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. Mr. M. S. Isaacs presided, and Mr. Adolph L. Sanger acted as secretary. It was voted to hold a memorial service commemorative of the life and services of the deceased senator on Sunday afternoon, March 7th, in the Temple Emanuel, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street. The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out details of the programme, arrange for speakers, music, etc., and to report next Sunday afternoon: L. Rosenfeld, A. Kurscheidt, L. Haas, H. Kohn, M. Norden, H. Korn, M. S. Isaacs, A. L. Sanger. Resolutions were presented and discussed relative to the character and services of M. Cremieux, but they were laid over to be voted on at the next meeting. Several spirited speeches were made by Dr. Gottheil of the Temple Emanuel, Lazarus Rosenfeld, B. J. Hart, Myer Stern, Coroner Ellinger and other leading members.

Philadelphia.

It is proposed to erect a Jewish Orphan's Home, and \$12,425 has been subscribed to that end.

The proposition to admit non-Israelites as members of the B'nai Berith Order, is most strenuously opposed.

The Jewish ministers and presidents of congregations held a meeting Sunday, 15th inst., to testify to the loss sustained by the death of Adolph Cremieux.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association announce a Purim entertainment, original in its character; the profits to be applied toward an increase of its library.

New York.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND—MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION—APPOINTMENT OF A COLLECTING COMMITTEE—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS RAISED.

A special meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association was held last night at their rooms, 110 West Forty-second street, for the purpose of initiating a movement among the Jewish people for contributions to the Irish Relief Fund. The chair was taken by Mr. Daniel P. Hayes, the president, who, after explaining the object of the meeting, read letters from the following persons who offered their services, should it be decided to originate any entertainment: the profits of which should be given to the fund: Miss Lettie Blume, elocutionist; Mr. F. F. Muller, organist, of No. 27 East Twentieth street.

WARM-HEARTED SPEECH.

Mr. Henry Morrison, lawyer, was called upon by the chair and said: "A brief interval has passed since a letter was placed before our President urging him to call a meeting of the directors with a view to the humanitarian movement in Hebrew circles in this city to assist the sufferers in Ireland. The communication emanated from the kind impulse of Mr. D. A. Delima, a prominent Israelite merchant in this community, and he having met as colleague Mr. Alexander Nones, they invited me to unite for the purpose of the movement, which thus far has been successful in the spontaneity with which it has been responded to. I am not surprised. If there be two wayfarers and wanderers who can find their way among the nations of the earth, they are the Hebrew and the Hebrew; no one will deny them fraternity and industry; all will recognize their intellectual abilities in the agency of the one and the brilliancy of the other. They may also as-

sert a claim of bond—a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind—in the tears of persecution and oppression which each has shed to moisten his own hearthstone. To-night here Abraham, Isaac and Jacob stand up for Dennis, Terrence and Patrick; rest assured Rachel, Leah and Rebecca will be as ready as willing to stand up and help Nora and Maggie and Bridget. (Laughter.) The nursery rhyme my child sings to me, taught by an Irish serving maid, shall go forth from Israel to Erin's daughters:

Mary Ann McLoughlin, don't you cry;
Dash that tear-drop from your eye;
Did your sisters come to sigh—
The sun shall shine by and by.

An Irish woman and a Jewess should be in sympathy in the hour of trial. Their kinship in reputation for chastity and purity is a bond between them. Their hallowed fame all nations have recognized in song, legend and story by concession to sex and race since the pen of man was raised to record woman's honor. A trace to expressions of adulation! This is a time for work, not words. At three places beyond the sea there is shivering destitution; the cupboard is bare; on the boards there is no food spread for little children.

Tho' man may work and woman may weep,
There's little to eat and many to keep.
Though the harbor-bar be moaning,
It will moan again and again unless money,

raiment and food cross it for the Cove of Cork, and Dublin Bay, making, then, Fastnet Light and old Kinsale gleam again, to leaven your argosy, sighted for its beneficence from Belfast to Tipperary. Let the sound of revelry and feast among our own kindred be hushed till the stranger's stomach has ceased to gnaw his vitals. Not abating one jot or tittle of the faith of the fathers in which we here take pride of heritage, I give place to no man in the honor of one whose words I consider it a privilege to share—one whose ruby drops of martyrdom fall amid eyes that yearn to votaries to raise a diadem of hope—one who said in the house of one of the principal of the Pharisees: "When thou makest a dinner or a supper call not thy friends or thy brethren, neither thy kinsman nor thy rich neighbor, lest they recompense thee; but call the poor, the maimed and the blind, and thou shalt be blessed, for they cannot recompense thee." Let the descendants of a chosen race, upon whose great faith all faiths of civilization rest as a horse upon its foundation; stone upon stone, rise in grateful acknowledgment of their prosperity in the land, and the ability to respond, to give without stint and scatter shekels like hoarfrost. Let the pulsations of the chord from the heart of Sephardim to Celt bid him, *Shalom lucem* (peace and bread). Let the vibration return from Celt to Sephardim, *Buidheachs dhuit, beannhadh dhuit* (thanks to you, blessings of God upon you.) (Applause.)

A WORD FOR SILESIA.

Mr. A. L. Sanger suggested that a subscription paper, one of the *Herald* blanks, be handed around the room, and that subscriptions be taken up at once.

Mr. Friedlander said that he had no objections to make to the actions of the Association in its endeavors to relieve the Irish in their suffering, but he thought that it was the duty of those present to remember that some of their own people were in distress. It was a fact that in Upper Silesia nearly five thousand families were starving for want of food. He thought that any fund raised should be divided between Silesia and Ireland.

Several gentlemen said that the consideration of Silesia was not in order; that the meeting was called to consider the Irish famine, and that the claim of Silesia should be considered at a future meeting.

The Chair sustained the point of order. Mr. B. J. Hart said that he represented the first street congregation, and that circulars had been issued by them, in reference to subscriptions to the Palestine fund, and also for other calls upon their charity in England and France. He was of the opinion that the movement on behalf of the Irish Relief Association would be more successful if the committee of the association would consider some arrangement by which the Hebrew congregations of the city would be able to take some united action.

Mr. Sanger moved that the Chair appoint a committee who shall be empowered to receive subscriptions for the Irish relief fund, and that they have power to add to their number.

This was unanimously adopted, and the following committee was appointed:

THE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. David A. DeLima, A. Nones, H. Morrison, B. J. Hart, A. L. Sanger, Martin Lippman, Samuel Greenbaum, Lewis Lyons, Martin Lehman, Abraham Myers, James Klaber, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

Mr. Hart then moved that the committee be requested to issue circulars inviting the Jewish congregations and societies to send in their contributions to the association.

This motion was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Mr. Lippman a recess was taken for ten minutes, and the committee went into executive session.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

On the meeting being called to order the President announced that the committee had decided to issue circulars to all the Jewish congregations and societies in the city asking them to send representatives to meet the committee on Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting the organization for the collection of subscriptions. In that invitation he wished it to be understood that ladies were included. He was glad to be able to state that though only a few, comparatively, of the members of the association were present, yet during the few minutes' recess \$500 had been subscribed.

A number of *Herald* blanks were then distributed by the secretary, and Mr. A. Nones announced that he was treasurer of the committee, and that he should be glad to receive subscriptions at his place of business, No. 41 South street, or at the rooms of the association.

The meeting then adjourned.—N. Y. Herald, Feb. 17th.

The Alliance Israelite and Purim.

The International Commission for Palestine, a Jewish organization in the United States affiliated with the "Alliance Israelite Universelle," which has its headquarters in Paris, where it was founded in 1861, and of which the late eminent philanthropist Cremieux was president, issues its appeal to the Jewish congregations and benevolent societies in this country to take up collections and contributions for the work of the alliance during the approaching Purim festival, which occurred yesterday, the 26th inst. The Czar of Russia, it is reported, would promulgate civil and religious liberty throughout his dominions on the approaching twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign. This is good news for Israelites, if it be true; and the Alliance will do what it can to make the boon available and valuable to its co-religionists. The Alliance stands toward Hebrews in somewhat the same relation that the Evangelical Alliance does toward Christians, only that the former contributes money as well as moral suasion and influence to accomplish its objects. It has done a good work in this direction during the twenty years of its existence, and its treasury should not be allowed to languish at this time when so many appeals to American benevolence are being so generously answered. The most eminent Jewish ministers and merchants and others in this country are connected with the two organizations named, and unite in this appeal made through their committee.

The Jewish Times

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

San Francisco, Friday, February 27, 1880.

The States.

Pacific Coast.

Mexican Dollars to the amount of \$59,800 will be shipped to Honolulu by the Bank of California on the Australian steamer next week.

Sub-Treasurer Sherman redeemed \$18,000 in subsidiary Silver in one day recently, and paid out \$10,000. The next day he took in \$17,000. He has now about \$6,000,000 on hand, or nearly one-third of the total in the hands of the Government.

The signs of distress are not greater in this city, the present winter than in former years. But there is the same old story. Benevolent societies are taxed to the utmost to meet cases which cannot be ignored.

The report of liquor consumed at the City and County Hospital, signed by E. Fitzgerald, Apothecary, shows that 444 gallons of whiskey, 1 of brandy, 4 of port wine, 61 of sherry, 13 of claret, and 63 dozen of porter were used in that institution during the month. A heavy bill, sure. Is it necessary that so much liquor be used. Don't believe it.

STATE.

Santa Cruz tanners are happy. Leather that has been selling for 18 or 19 cents per pound now commands 32 cents.

Plenty of rain in Southern California this year. It is reported that there was a fall of six inches in Santa Barbara one day last week.

Real estate is rapidly appreciating all over the town of Oroville. Building lots are being inquired for almost daily. Many new buildings are in course of erection.

There are 140 miles of accepted highway in Marin county, for the original construction of which the sum of \$150,000 was paid. Last year \$30,000 was paid for repairs.

Parties in Los Angeles county who, five years ago, dug up their grape-vines to make room for orange-trees, are now replanting grape-vines among their orange-trees.

The South Pacific Coast Railroad Company is putting up a new telegraph line along its road between Santa Cruz and Wright's Station, where it will connect with the line for San Francisco.

A new wharf is about to be built at Aptos Landing, Santa Cruz county, for the accommodation of small coasters and pleasure yachts, with the view of making it an attractive summer resort for yachtsmen.

There is estimated to be at present in the grain warehouses of Stockton about 22,000 tons of wheat, and yet the warehouses are by no means full. When full, as they were last fall, the total amount of wheat would be between eighty and ninety thousand tons.

There are about 800,000 head of cattle in California, and 8,000,000 sheep. The stock-breeding was begun in 1769 by Spanish friars at San Diego, who went there from Lower California with 200 head of cattle and 100 sheep, besides a few horses and some hogs.

Work has begun, and a large force of men are engaged upon the Arizona Central Railroad, from Maricopa northward, under the recent act of the Legislature granting \$3,000 per mile in County bonds to any company which would build such road, \$30,000 to be issued as often as each ten miles of road is completed.

The Pacific Mail Company have announced a reduction of rates to San Francisco for passengers and freight. After to-day the rates for passage will be \$75 for first-class, and \$35 for steerage. In opposition, the railroad companies to-day offer the following rates: First-class, \$100; second-class, \$75; third-class, \$45.

Up to Friday morning the rain-fall during the present storm at San Luis Obispo had been four and one-quarter inches. Total for the season, 12.13 inches. This has been thus far the best season for grass and all crops that we have had during eight years. The grain is all in, and a large harvest is assured. The prospects in this county for the coming season are most promising.

Says the "Monterey Californian": "Two months ago a score of empty houses might have been found in Monterey. To-day not a dwelling house is for rent in town, and only one building that can be utilized as a store can be found. In fact, every old adobe that could be shaped into something resembling a house, or could be made habitable, has in some manner become occupied. An immense inquiry and demand for houses is now prevalent. To meet these demands people have commenced to build, knowing full well that high rents will be paid this summer for good locations."

NEVADA, ARIZONA AND THE TERRITORIES.

Eggs \$1 per dozen in Silver City, Idaho.

The Nevada Central Railroad, from Austin to Battle Mountain, has lately been completed. A railroad is to be built from Virginia City to Dayton.

The largest popular meeting ever held in Prescott, Arizona, was on February 4th, to get a public expression of feeling as regards the 35th parallel railroad. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by leading citizens.

One of the most powerful corporations in the West is the great stage and mail-carrying firm of Salisbury, Gilmer & Co. They now have over 5,000 miles of daily stage lines and employ between 6,000 and 7,000 horses in Dakota and Montana.

The Utah and Northern Railway, narrow-gauge, stretches northward from Ogden, through northern Utah, entirely across eastern Idaho, and is at this date operated to Beaver canon, near the southern Montana boundary, 274 miles north of Ogden. Grading is about completed to Red Rock, Montana, 30 miles north of Beaver canon. Unless unusually rigorous weather prevents, track will be laid on these 30 miles this season, making a complete north and south narrow-gauge line 304 miles in length. Surveys have been made for divisions or branches debouching from the constructed line at Beaver canon to Yellowstone National Park, 62 miles; from the present temporary terminus to Helena via Beaverhead and Jefferson Valleys, about 215 miles; from Portneuf Station, Idaho, west and northwest, via Boise City to the Columbia river in eastern Oregon, and various preliminary observation of routes in Utah, Idaho, Montana and Oregon, discarded or yet to be adopted.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Work on the locks and at the Cascades is being crowded forward, over 240 men being employed.

Tree planting has become almost a mania in the treeless regions of Eastern Oregon and Washington—and a sensible mania it is.

From some unknown cause millions of smelt in the Lower Columbia river are dying. In many places the shore of the river is lined with these dead fish.

It is thought that there will be an unusually heavy run of salmon the coming fishing season in the Lower Columbia. Extensive preparations will be made by the canneries to accommodate the run.

Navigation on the Upper Willamett is obstructed in many places by fallen timbers, prostrated by the recent wind-storm. By order of Colonel Gillespie, United States Engineer, these impediments are being removed.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, February 19.—Last week a bill permitting women to hold office was defeated in the Utah Legislature, but by order of John Taylor it was again introduced and passed to-day. The reason assigned for this sudden action is explained by one of the legislators, who says Congress is going to pass a law to disfranchise Polygamists; and in order to keep officers under Church control, they purpose electing women.

Eastern.

They have lately had a snow storm in Texas, a very unusual occurrence.

ALBANY, (N. Y.), Feb. 21.—The Hudson river is open its entire length.

Georgia farmers are plowing, its gardeners are at work, and the trees are budding.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Joseph Lenox, founder of the Lenox Library, died last evening, aged 80.

A Brooklyn jury, under the Civil Damage Law of N. Y. state, last week, gave the wife of a drunken husband a verdict of twenty-five hundred dollars against the owner of a building rented as a rum-shop. Served him right.

An exchange has the following: "Howells said once in an after-dinner speech that such was his stern impartiality as editor of the 'Atlantic Monthly,' that on one occasion he respectfully declined one of his own contributions."

The new international money-order system arranged by Superintendent McDonald goes into effect in March. He says the immense amounts sent to Ireland made a heavy balance against us in Great Britain.

The catalogue of ocean disasters for the year 1879 was an unusually long one, although the loss of life was much less than in some previous years, since few of the wrecked vessels carried passengers. Fifty steamer are included in the list.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Rev. Edward Cowley, late manager of the "Shepherd's Fold," who was convicted of cruelly treating and starving children under his care, was arraigned this morning for sentence. Recorder Smyth gave the extreme penalty of the law—one year in the State Prison and \$250 fine.

The year of 1879 will long be remembered as a remarkable one in the history of the Iron trade of the United States. The revival was somewhat sudden and very general, and following as it did a period of unusual depression, it was of course very noticeable. The advance for the year was from 67 to 106 per cent.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24th.—The Imperial Mills elevator, situated at the corner of Sixteenth and Dearborn streets, was blown down a few nights ago. One hundred and twenty-three thousand bushels of wheat, which it contained, were spilled on the ground. It was 160 feet high and 110 by 60 feet in extent, with a capacity of 200,000 bushels. The mill adjoining was badly damaged.

CHICAGO, February 19.—The "Inter-Ocean's" Washington special says: "A singular spectacle was presented in the House to-day, when the former Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy was denied the opportunity to make a speech by a Democratic majority largely composed of men who went with him into the rebellion, and only secured the floor through the support of the whole Republican side, with the help of a few Democrats."

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The "Tribune" says: "There is no surer indication that the present tide of business prosperity has come to stay a long time than the rise of real estate here in New York. This kind of property is not subject to sudden fluctuations, and cannot be forced up by mere temporary or fictitious activity in trade. The increase in rentals of stores and offices down town, and the brisk market for building lots and dwellings up town, show plainly that the business of the metropolis is in a healthy condition."

It will be remembered that mention was made that Peter Cooper, the philanthropist of New York, had, at a great expense, erected a fine series of rooms, forming part of a new floor to the Cooper Union, New York, with the intention that the Inventor's Institute should occupy it. This part is now almost finished, but Mr. Cooper has decided to build additional rooms, running the whole length of the building. Those visiting New York can examine one of Mr. Edison's lamps at the Inventor's Institute, 733 Broadway. It was placed in the museum there for public examination, it being free to all.

Foreign.

England France and Germany will probably recognize Roumanian independence simultaneously in a few days.

It is reported on fair authority that a special alliance is about to be concluded between England Germany and Austria.

Experts estimate the losses to the farmers of the United Kingdom during 1879 at from £100,000,000 to £150,000,000.

LONDON, February 26th.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote announced that the Government would make an advance for Ireland of \$750,000, instead of £500,000, as originally intended.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Emperor William, Prince Frederick Charles, General Von Moltke, the Ambassadors, the members of the Ministry, and the Chief Dignitaries of Court and State were present to-day at a thanksgiving service, held for the escape of the Czar from assassination.

LONDON, February 26th.—The Duchess of Marlborough, in a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, says: "The danger of famine appears to be over. If the charity of the public continues, no person in Ireland need be allowed to die for lack of food; but the Committee, to bring their labors to a successful close, must spend over £40,000 per week for six weeks."

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—The news from the interior of the empire is heart-rending. Famine and diphtheria are decimating the population. The Province of Saratof and Kief, which annually export in ordinary times enormous quantities of grain, had scarcely any crop last year. The calamity is aggravated by the want of fodder for cattle, and peasants are forced to sell them.

M. Menier, the celebrated French chocolate manufacturer, has recently experimented successfully on his estate at Noisiel with a plough driven by electricity, the motive power of which was supplied by a wire at the distance of half a mile. The ploughs did about the same work as if it were drawn by four oxen. Will electricity supersede the use of horses and oxen on the farm?

An envoy from Mexico is in London to open negotiations for the settlement of the Mexican debt, and the idea of a national bank has been revived, the Government contributing \$1,000,000. Four millions will be offered for European subscription. There is small prospect of Mexican bondholders subscribing to any fresh venture there, and the overtures for her long defrauded creditors must be irrespective of any such scheme.

The principle measures for legislation announced in the speech of the Emperor of Germany at the recent opening of the Reichstag are: A bill for establishing biennial budgets; new military law; prolongation of the law against Socialists, and for a commercial treaty with the South Sea Islands. The speech justified military law as a measure of security, made necessary by the increased armaments of neighboring countries.

LIVERPOOL, February 24th.—The London correspondent of the Courier says: Assurance is given me that the statement of the intention of Baroness Burdett-Coutts to devote £500,000 to the amelioration of the distress in Ireland is true. Contradictions have been made in most of the London daily papers, but the fact is incontrovertible. This money will be invested in the purchase of land in the district of Connemara, County Galway, to be afterwards let to small tenants in long leases and at moderate rents. A committee of Irish gentlemen interested in agriculture is associated in the scheme.

Solomon's Wisdom Repeated.

The "Hebrew Messenger" reports that a Grand Lodge of the B'nai B'rith was in need of Solomon's wisdom lately. The endowment money payable on the death of a brother was claimed by two women as his widows. It was proved conclusively that he had been married but once, therefore only one widow could, in propriety, receive the sum. Who was the true widow was the question which agitated the lodge. Both urged their claims strenuously, until finally one suggested that the sum be divided and \$500 be given to each claimant, the true and the false. This decided the matter, and the woman who was so eager to discount her right was dismissed. Any Biblical student can trace the analogy. It is pleasant to note that members of the Grand Lodge have not wasted their opportunities, and show an occasional sapientia that is worthy of the Supreme Court.

The action of the B'nai B'rith of New York, in agreeing to co-operate with the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews in the erection and maintenance of an institution which shall shelter those on the down-hill of life, can be characterized as at once extremely wise and fortunate. It is fortunate because the land and fund of the B'nai B'rith are put to an immediate use, where, literally, "they will do most good," and because the consummation of this act of fraternal good will opens a new era for our benevolent institutions.

In the parlance of the day there was a regular "boom" in the sale of tickets for the Purim Ball in New York. Mr. Lewis May, Mr. John Pondir and Mrs. S. Borg purchased prospectus boxes, and all the balcony or mezzanine boxes were sold. A well known Israelite, a devoted friend of the hospital, sold, last week, a \$10-ticket for \$400. The members of the Purim Association are in high glee at the interest manifested, and one enthusiastic committee man predicts that the sum realized will amount to \$20,000.

1810 SEVENTIETH 1880

Annual Statement

-OF THE-

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company,

-OF-

HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital, \$1,250,000.00.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT, Jan. 1, 1880.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and Cash Items	\$364,911 36
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	241,695 87
Rents and Accrued Interest	31,876 72
Real Estate Unencumbered	630,175 60
Loans on Bond and Mortgage (first lien)	773,324 40
Bank Stock (market value)	969,811 00
Railroad Stocks	117,800 00
State, City and Railroad Bonds	326,654 25
United States Bonds	273,492 00
	\$3,456,020 90

SUMMARY.

Reserve for Re-insurance	\$1,110,629 26
All Outstanding Claims	159,992 46
Net surplus as regards policy-holders over all liabilities	2,185,399 18
	\$3,456,020 90

Geo. L. Chase, President.

J. D. Browne, Secretary.

A. P. Flint,

MANAGER PACIFIC DEPARTMENT.

BELDEN & ORTON, Local Agents,
313 California Street, S. F.
Agencies in all prominent localities throughout the Pacific Coast. feb11-2m

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OF CALIFORNIA.

FIRE AND MARINE.

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THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).

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AND

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New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1880 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1879 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals may have one of the four Reviews for 1879; subscribers to all five may have two of the four Reviews, or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1879.

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500 to \$600	50 "	10 "	" " " "
700 "	1000 100 "	15 "	" " " "

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